

JONES & TAYLOR,
Stevedores and Contractors.
Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.
ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-
PANY, LTD. LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Managers.

NEW SERIES No. 1383. 日十三月十年五十二緒光

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

六拜禮 號二月二十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 12,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO KOBE
NAGASAKI LONDON
LYONS NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU
BOMBAY SHANGHAI
TIENTHSIN.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " " 6 " 4 "
" " " 3 " 3 "
S. CHOI, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1899. [352]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " 3 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1898. [31]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON PEKING
CHEFOO SINGAPORE
CHINKIANG SWATOW
FOOCHOW TIENTSIN
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sends Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% " " 6 "

5% " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1899. [127]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.

N. A. SIEBS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

David Meyer Moses, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. A. McConachie, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachse, Esq.

The Hon. J. J. Kestwick, R. Shewell, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. F. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1899. [9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £324,974

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chen Kit Shing, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. Kwan Loi Chuen, Esq.

D. Gillies, Esq. J. T. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager.

CEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [18]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(to)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS
N'ASAKI & KOBE Sotetsu T. H. Hide, R.N.R., to 8 A.M., 4th Dec. Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c. Clyde* C. T. Denny, R.N.R., Noon, 9th Dec. Freight or Passage.
JAPAN Rosetta C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., 9th Dec. Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI Parramatta A. Symons About 9th Dec. Freight or Passage.
LONDON Japan G. K. Wright, R.N.R., About 14th Dec. Freight or Passage.
LONDON Socotra T. H. Hide, R.N.R., About 28th Dec. Freight only.
(See Special Advertisement.) (Passing through the Inland Sea.)

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1899. [5]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS:

Steamers will sail at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS SAILING DATES
KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 13th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 10th January.
KARLSRUHE WEDNESDAY, 24th January.
SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 7th February.
OLDENBURG WEDNESDAY, 21st February.
BAYERN WEDNESDAY, 7th March.
STUTTGART WEDNESDAY, 21st March.
KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 4th April.
WEIMAR WEDNESDAY, 18th April.
PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
HAMBURG/NEW YORK/AMERICA LINE WEDNESDAY, 22d May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1899, at Noon, the Steamship "KONIG ALBERT," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain O. Cippers, with MAIDS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 11th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 12th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet, Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1899. [1394a]

NEW ROOMS
AT Moderate Daily Rates.

HONGKONG
HOTEL

PHONOGRAPHS.
THE NEW HOME PHONOGRAPH
(GENUINE EDISON) WITH FITTINGS.
PRICE \$60.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [1366a]

Ex. S.S. KAMAKURA MARU.

A NEW STOCK OF

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

LATEST PARISIAN AND LONDON FASHIONS.

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF

BALL DRESS TRIMMINGS.

W. POWELL & CO., Immediately Opposite P.O., 1st floor.

47.

Intimations.

SALES

ACCELERATED by Competition and POPULARITY,

DAILY INCREASING

ON ACCOUNT OF

UNIFORM QUALITY,

AND

PERMANENCY

OF RESULTS.

TERMS FROM

200 Auctions, Limited,
Sole Consignees,

SCHLITZ BEER.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALE-
DONIAN GOLD MINING
CO. LIMITED.

RECONSTRUCTION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALL SHAREHOLDERS in the Old Com-
pany must apply for SHARES in the
New Company on or before the 15th Day of
December, 1899.

Forms of Application can be obtained from
the Undersigned.

Dated the 23rd Day of November, 1899.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,
General Agents.

1465a] 9, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY

AND SATURDAY,

FIRST AND THIRD 9th December.

OF MADAME.

KONORAH

THE MODERN WITCH
AND MISTRESS OF MYSTERIES

AND COMPANY OF FIRST CLASS

ARTISTS.

<p

To-day's
Advertisement.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

TONIGHT
(SATURDAY EVENING),
2nd December, 1899.

A GRAND
BOXING TOURNAMENT

will take place at 9 P.M. sharp.
Full String Band of the WELSH FUSILIERS.

Several Interesting bouts.

Also

12 Round Heavy Weight Contest.

HAMILTON, v. BEN HUGHES,
Coloured Heavy Champion Heavy
Weight of the West Weight of the Welsh
Indies. Fusiliers.

POPULAR PRICES.

Full Particulars see Bills.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1899. [148a]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BRANDIES.

	Per Case 1 doz.
A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$ 18
B.—Superior Very Old Cognac Red Capsule	\$ 21
C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac	\$ 24
V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	\$ 36
V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1892 Vintage	\$ 48

All our Brandies are guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the differences in price being merely a question of age. Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at reasonable rates.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th November, at Auckland, N. Z., by the Right Rev. W. G. Cowie, D.D., Primate of New Zealand, FREDERICK GEORGE, third son of George Sale, of Yokohama, to IDA, second daughter of Captain H. Worsp Burwood, Remuera, Auckland. (By telegram.)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Anglo-Saxon Relations.

LONDON, November 30th.

Mr. Chamberlain in a speech said that he rejoiced in the present friendly relations between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. A new triple alliance of these three Powers would be a potent influence on the future of the world. It was immaterial whether the alliance was written or in the minds of statesmen. Mr. Chamberlain referred to the attacks on the almost sacred person of H. M. the Queen by the French Press and said that these would have most serious consequences if our neighbours did not mend their manners.

The War.—Casualties at Modder River.

The casualties at the Modder River battle are: Col. Northcote of the Staff, Stopford and Earle of the Coldstream Guards and Long of the Yorkshire Light Infantry killed. Major Lindsay and Capt. Farrell of the Artillery, Major Count Gleichen of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. R. Lyon, Lieut. Viscount Acheson and Capt. Guisborough R. A. M. C. of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. von Hugel of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. A. H. Travers of the Grenadiers, Lieutenants Elwes and Hill of the Scots Guards, Lieut. Flint of the North Lancashires, Majors Earle D. S. O. and Otley of the Yorkshire Light Infantry and Lieut. R. M. Fox Lieut. Baker-Carr and Nelson of the Argylls, wounded. Major Count Gleichen was wounded severely, and General Lord Methuen was wounded slightly in the thigh.

Mafeking.

Mafeking reported "all well" on the 20th November.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says—On the 20th at 11.45 a.m. the barometer has fallen slightly on the China coast. The high pressure area remains eastward over China, with moderate rainfalls and fresh to strong monsoon on the coast and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST.—Moderate N. to N.E. winds, fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

they did there would be less talk and more work to the very great benefit of our political and commercial interests throughout the world generally.

The following extract from the Cape Times written before the commencement of the war is well calculated to rouse the indignation and just resentment of all right thinking men and the treachery it indicates is largely responsible for the complications at Kimberley and Mafeking, and no doubt the general policy of the Cape Government, by giving colour to the idea that a large support would be given from Cape Colony to the Transvaal, greatly precipitated the struggle upon which we are at present engaged.

The extract reads—

"It is understood that orders have been received from Cape Town for the immediate removal of all arms, military stores, equipment, and ammunition from Mafeking into the Protectorate, order not to offend the Transvaal. There is great indignation here at the pro-Transvaal policy of the Ministry. Boers are reported to be massing on the border with the avowed object of raiding Colonial territory."

It might be a matter for wonder how such a tardy precaution to render a portion of territory easy prey for an invading army could have been taken, by the government of a British Colony, when, too, an enemy was massing on the very borders of that territory, and yet we now know that, this command was given by the Cape Government and further that the criminal hardness in the preparations to provide for the protection of the territories they were in the Queen's name sworn to protect, has largely augmented and accentuated the difficulties of our position on the north east frontier. The patrician subterfuge that their action was to propitiate the Boers is too palpable to deceive any one for one moment. The treacherous design of leaving British territory undefended is too plainly veiled, and only carrying out the abominable policy, which prompted the refusal to permit the raising of the Kimberley town guard. The whole Cape is undermined by a network of treachery. A large portion of the community are actuated by pro Boer sentiments and are in fact Boers themselves with only territorial landmark between themselves and Transvalers. A glance at the list of names taken on a division in the Cape Parliament is a sufficient indication and explanation of the Cape policy. The Ayes represent the present Government; the Noes the opposition.

Ayes (50): Messrs. Beck, Beyers, Botha, Dimpers, D. C. de Waal, De Wet, A. S. du Plessis, D. J. du Plessis, M. J. du Plessis, Du Toit, Graaff, Hoffman, Immelman, J. P. W. Joubert, J. Joubert, Krige, Kuhn, Lotter, D. J. Marais, J. H. Marais, J. S. Marais, Merriman, J. T. Molteno, Oosthuizen, Rabie, Rademeyer, Raubenheimer, Sauer, Schoeman, Schreiner, Schroeder, C. Seerle, Smith, J. A. Smuts, Solomon, Sonnenberg, Te Water, Theron, Van der Merwe, Van der Vyver, Van der Walt, Van Heerden, Van Huysesteen, Van Wyk, Van Zyl, Webber, Wionand, and Woffaardt. Tellers: Messrs. N. F. de Waal and J. C. Molteno.

Noes (50): Messrs. Anderson, Bailey Brown, Cartwright, Crosbie, Crewe, Douglass, Faure, Frost, A. J. Fuller, T. E. Fuller, Garrett, D. Harris, Hill, Hookly, Innes, Jutta, Laing, Lawrence, Lee, Oats, Rhodes, Runciman, St. Leger, Sampson, Schermer, J. Scarle, Smart, C. P. Smuts, Spragg, Stend, Tamplin, Walton, Warren, Wel, and Wierda. Votants: Voskuil.

Is more representative of Boerdom than is apparent from this list of "ayes" Some of us may rather say, notorious, for their demonstrated treachery—and we can only hope that the end of the war may see a decided thinning out of this nest of traitors, we shall be only too pleased to see the impeachment of the heads of that Government who were responsible for the disarming of Mafeking, and the punishment without mercy of those who have been guilty of any degree of disloyalty.

THE remains of Private Phillips, of E. Co., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died in hospital yesterday, were interred at Happy Valley this morning with full military honours.

WE send with our papers this evening a circular entitled "What the Orient thinks of Madam Konorah and her Company" containing clippings of criticisms from all Eastern ports. Opening performance takes place on Monday night.

THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.—

PROGRAMME.

March, "Company B" Retford.

"Caravan" Bucolic.

"New Harmoni" Crook.

"Princess May" Kottau.

"Serenata" Macmillan.

"The Skylark" Kessler.

"God save the Queen."

It is stated in mandarin circles at Shanghai that when Mr. Yano, lately Japanese Minister in Peking, left that city for Tokio the other day, the Empress Dowager, on her own initiative, conferred the Order of the Double Dragon of the 1st Class upon the departing Minister as a token of her recognition of the services rendered by H. E. on behalf of the two empires. The holder of the Double Dragon of the 1st Class is equivalent to a Chinese official of the rank of Viceroy or Tartar General in the provinces and a President of one of the Six Boards in the Capital.

A TELEGRAM of the 24th October appearing in the American papers says:—A splendid instance of the spontaneous co-operation of the army and navy is given in the actions of Captain Lambton, commanding the British first-class protected cruiser *Powerful*, while on the way to the Cape. Calling at Mauritius he found a line regiment that had been ordered to Durban unable to leave for want of a transport. Without waiting for instructions he embarked the whole regiment on board the *Powerful* and landed them at Cape Town, making an extra quick passage for their benefit.

THE Dutch oil steamer *Sultan van Langat* grounded on the Bar at 4 p.m. on Friday, says the *N. C. D. News* of this date. The *Sultan van Langat* was at the front in South Africa. We had almost said the sad death of the British steamer *Queen Christina* stuck on the outer bar the same day and also had to discharge a considerable quantity of kerosene. The British steamer *Queen Christina* stuck on the outer bar the same day and also had to discharge part of her cargo. Owing to the dense fog patches that passed over the river on Saturday morning, the P. & O. outward steamer *Malacca* got ashore below Josshouse spit, and the Japanese steamer *Fuso Maru*, bound in ground on the bar alongside of the *Sultan van Langat*. Both vessels, however, got off on the afternoon's tide, none the worse for the mishap. The *Sultan van Langat* also floated that tide and the *Queen Christina* getting over the outer bar again stuck on the inner one. The following day, while grieving for his loss, we are sure, be proud to think that they have, so lately, sought side by side on the bar, the man who now lies in a foreign land, having died for his Queen and his Country.

FOLLOWING EVENTS.

YESTERDAY morning, says the *N. C. D. News*, Matheson & Co.'s premises. Three mafos whose carriages were standing abreast of the road commenced a quarrel, when one of the ponies took fright and bolted right across the road on to the green leaving its carriage minus the shafts against one of the trees. The animal then shaped a course for the Yangtsze Insurance Company's compound and in doing so collided with a wheelbarrow knocking both it and coolie on to the pavement. The pony also rolled in the dust, but quickly finding its feet set off down the Bund in the direction of Hongkew. A second carriage accident took place in the afternoon on the Kiangse Road, by the Water Tower, in which a pony with trap bolted and knocked over a Chinaman causing him severe facial injuries. The trap which sustained considerable damage was taken along with the injured native to the Central Station and the latter was immediately sent to the Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

FOOTBALL COMMENTS.

Premier must be given this week to Thursday's Rugby match—the Club v. The Navy. There is little doubt that this is the match of the season as far as the Ruggers game is concerned and Thursday's match will compare well with those of former years. It was a hardy contested game on both sides and there was plenty of open play to arouse the enthusiasm of the spectators. Comparing the two teams as a whole the Club forwards were better than their opponents; they were stronger and managed their scrums better, particularly in holding-out tactics; in addition they were the heavier lot and this told considerably in the scrummages.

The halves were fairly evenly balanced with a little advantage perhaps on the Club side. The three-quarters on both sides played a capital game but the Naval men showed more combination and were quicker at taking passes than their opponents. Both backs played a very safe game. Of the Naval team Tomkinson at 3 played a capital game, and the try gained by him was worth a long way to see. He safely made ring round the Club's defence. Gibb also played a very strong game and was always at hand when wanted. None of the forwards shot out individually altho' playing well as a whole. For the Club the best man was McMurtrie, who would be a good forward in any team; his weight and strength makes him a valuable item in a scrum, while his forward play in the open was excellent.

Half-aid also did great things and these two together were worth four of the Navy forwards for size and weight. Stevens and Williamson played a very quick and sound game at half a side, of the 2nd half was the best on the day's play. We should very much like to see a return match when the *Centurion* returns and the Navy may possibly manage to turn the tables.

The Club's "Socker" team have not been playing at all well lately; in fact, in the R.E. match, their display was worthy of prehistoric days, particularly the forwards. We understand several changes of position are to be tried and we hope these will prove successful for, at present, the team are points below their play of last season. Time is getting short now and the sooner the team is settled on for good and begins to play properly the better.

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tion bureau to translate foreign books into Chinese; he bought a large number of translated books from Shanghai and Hankow, for the nucleus of a library where *literati* and aspirants for literary honours could read and study up "Western Learning;" and then notified candidates for the examinations that at least one-half of his subjects for examinations in the future would be on foreign and modern topics. As a matter of fact he aimed at revolutionising the entire schedule of examinations of Hunan province. Of course, Kiang Piao made enemies to himself by his actions and so at the end of his term (1897)—when another term of three years would have enabled him to completely modernise Hunan—he was relieved by a new Chancellor, the very opposite of himself in character and abilities.

In 1898 the Emperor began his scheme of reform, and naturally thought of Kiang Piao. The latter was, therefore, appointed in July a Metropolitan Official of the 4th grade and commanded to come up to Peking to help by his advice his Imperial Master. Before Kiang Piao could do so the great crash came, and, of course, such a prominent reformer could not escape the wrath of the Empress Dowager's conservative advisers. He was cashiered and dismissed for ever and ordered to be placed under the surveillance of the local authorities of Szechuan. Kiang Piao became a disappointed man; being a member of a fairly well-off family he was, of course, not reduced to penury and want, but this sudden retrogression of his fortunes apparently told on his health and he died through the bursting of a blood vessel. The Reform Party has suffered a very serious loss in its ranks by Kiang Piao's death.—N. C. Daily.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Globe* notes that journal the following very important note:

The question of Russia's position in the Far East is again attracting a great deal of attention in the Russian Press, and special attention is being paid to the question whether Russia possesses in its ports of Vladivostock and Port Arthur naval bases which are of the service sufficient for the needs of the Russian East-Asian Fleet. Naval experts have expressed the opinion that the many advantages possessed by both these harbours are affected by many drawbacks, and principally by the lack of a connecting link, since such a link would be of the greatest importance in maintaining undisturbed intercourse for both ports with the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Pechili. For the purpose of assisting the Russian authorities to fix upon a naval base that will serve as a connecting link between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, the *East-Asian Lloyd* makes the following suggestion:

THE BOERS AND THE GIRAFFE.

The Boers are credited with being great hunters, and chief of them in his younger days was President Kruger, whose daring in attacking a lion single-handed, with a hunting knife, has many times been told. When the Boers migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal they were forced to clear the way by killing 6,000 lions, many of which were killed by Kruger. For years the South African Boers have been hunters, and their skill with the rifle is due to their daily practice in the fields and woods. But with them the killing of game has been either a matter of dollars and cents or self-protection.

Their creditable work of freeing South Africa of the dreaded lions, which roamed in such numbers that life was rendered unsafe anywhere in the country, is offset by their ruthless destruction of the giraffe from Cape Colony to the Bechtel River. If they killed 6,000 lions in the Transvaal before existence was made safe, they must have killed 60,000 of the innocent graceful giraffes. In the early days of South African history the giraffe was the most abundant game in the Transvaal, Matabedale, and Orange Free State, but the creature has been killed off like the American buffalo, and the few remaining representatives of a noble race gradually driven north. For years past the giraffes have been a profitable quarry for the Boer hunters, and the animal was valued by them only because the hides were articles of commercial use. They were pot-hunted, shot down in droves and destroyed in the greatest number possible in every direction. The extinction by the animal in South Africa is now threatened and its preservation by legislation comes when it is almost too late. In this respect, too, the brief history of the creature will resemble the story of the American buffalo.

This skin or hide of the animal is its chief article of value. No wonder that the bullets often fail to penetrate this skin, for it is from three-quarters to an inch thick, and as tough as it is thick. This skin when cured and tanned makes excellent leather for certain purposes. The Boers make riding whips and sandals out of the skins they do not send to Europe. The bones of the giraffe have also a commercial value. The leg bones are solid instead of hollow, and in Europe they are in great demand for manufacturing buttons and other bone articles. The tendons of the giraffe are so strong that they will sustain an enormous dead weight, which gives to them pecuniary value.

TO WIRE THE PACIFIC.

AMERICA PREPARING TO LAY THE CABLE.

WASHINGTON, October 26th. In diplomatic and official quarters attention is being directed to the question of a Pacific cable linking this country with the Philippines and points beyond, and it is understood that this Government and the foreign governments which would be affected by the cable are now actively considering the subject. The officials here are assembling data and preparing cable plans, with expectation that the matter will be brought to the early attention of Congress. In a general way the project is for a cable of four lines, viz.: From San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,160 miles, from Hawaii to Wake Island, 2,044 miles; from Wake Island to Guam, 1,293 miles; from Guam to Manila, 1,350 miles.

These landing points are all within the control of the United States, our flag having been raised on Wake Island not long ago. This would connect all the American possessions in the Pacific by a line crossing no foreign territory. Besides this, the plan permits of an expansion so as to secure two outlets to Asia and the Far East. The first of these would be from Manila to the Japanese island of Formosa, from which Japan has built a line to the Japanese coast and the mainland of Asia. The second outlet would be from Hawaii south to Fanning Island, at which point the newly projected British cable from Vancouver to New Zealand crosses. The foregoing projects would not be purely enterprises but a Government undertaking.

The Government, it is urged, would be not only

free from the present high charges and from the supervision of foreign companies now

handling the business, but the line being

opened to the public and commercial uses at a reasonable rate would afford facilities for the expanding trade of the Pacific and thereby yield a considerable return to the Government.

Foreign governments which would be effected by this project—notably Russia, Japan and Great Britain—are beginning to show some concern over it and it is understood that the Government has been soundly of late from several foreign quarters to learn what its plans are.

CALLS ON THE AMERICAN NATION TO RETURN THANKS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SAYS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE GREAT REASON TO REJOICE.

WASHINGTON, October 25th.

The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

"National custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance acquires with time a tender significance. It enriches domestic life. It summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love."

"Seldom has this Nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labour. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been strengthened and public credit has been sustained and made firm. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character."

"Churches and schools have flourished.

"American patriotism has been exalted.

"Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war and we are now at friendly relations with every power on earth."

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has faithfully advanced."

"There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Porto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers."

"The insurrection still continues in the Island of Luzon, business is resuming activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago."

"For these reasons and countless others, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do name Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving."

SIGNIFICANCE OF KAISER'S VISIT.

A London cable of October 27th discusses the bearings and significance of the Kaiser's visit to England which the direct cable to the East have just chronicled. The German Emperor (the cable says) has again become picturesque on the European stage. French Chauvinism forgives him for having intervened at the close of the Dreyfus trial to deprive the verdict of the judges of all moral force, and is now coaxing him to stay away from England. Bismarck's German partisans are also warning him that it is "more important for him to remain on close terms with the Czar than to woo popularity in England. There is also the old-time feeling of jealousy, especially among the commercial classes in Germany, which is not easily reconciled with the new trend of the Emperor's policy of friendship for England. His projected visit to England has become a matter of high diplomatic importance and will be preceded by a meeting with the Czar, with will not lessen the significance of the event. Naturally he is investing these incidents with an atmosphere of mystery and the prominence attached to his movements imparts lustre to his prestige and adds to his personal influence in European affairs. The change of public sentiment in England respecting the German Emperor since the flying squadron was ordered four years ago is nothing less than a startling anomaly. English irritation over Germany's commercial rivalry and the Emperor's meddlesome intervention in the Transvaal affair reached a pitch where war would have been welcomed. Times have changed and the English people are now prepared to receive him as an ally and friend who has stood by them when Russia and France have been suspected of treachery. British Jingoism, which hampered and jeered at him after the Jameson raid, now dismisses the fact that the Boers were assisted by Colonel Schiel and German gunners as a matter of no importance and fairly clamours to have him enter London in triumph. Anxiety is felt lest the Emperor may be influenced to defer his visit to England under the pressure of political agitation at home and subtle intrigue abroad. Evidence that the governing class of England and Germany are working hand in hand is complete. The governments are on the most friendly terms possible.

giving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations in order that the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of Divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for Divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for our country.

"I recommend also, that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE ARMoured TRAIN AT MAEKING.

Reuter's correspondent, in his account of the fight at Mefeking, gives some interesting details of the work of the armoured train. The correspondent says:—The scene inside was perhaps unique in the annals of modern warfare. The crew of the leading truck, "Firefly," consisted of the detachment of the British South Africa Police and railway volunteers, Captain Ashley Williams himself being in command, Mr. Swayne being the driver of the engine, and Mr. A. Moffat acting as stoker. The second truck was in charge of Lieutenant More an engineer on the Bechuanaland Railway. Number One truck was armed with a Maxim, and its crew mostly with Lee-Metfords. Truck Number Two, which carried another Maxim, rejoiced in the name of "Wasp." A third truck, the "Gun," carried a Hotchkiss. The crew of the trucks numbered barely fifteen in each. As the trucks steamed past Lord Charles Bentinck's squadron, they were received with a cheer, some shouting, "They can't shoot for nuts; go ahead!" About two miles beyond Bentinck's men the enemy, about 600 strong, were sighted to the right-front of the trucks, and leading truck immediately opened fire with the Maxim at 300 yards. The enemy replied with quick-firing guns and their pounder Maxim, and in a minute or two both sides were raining bullets. Our men manned every loophole, and as they served their guns passed more than one amusing and sarcastic remark, especially when the enemy returned gradually before them. The train advanced steadily, and as the Dutchmen now and again discovered the range and began to drop shells too close, it kept on the move up and down the line, to the discomfort of the Boer gunners. Meanwhile the Mauser bullets rattled merrily but impotently on the armour, each new discharge or volley being greeted with what our fellas call "gun laughter."

After the engagement had lasted some time, Colonel Balfour Powell decided that the armoured train should return, and he despatched Captain FitzClarence with a squadron, men to cover the retreat. The train then retired to meet FitzClarence. The troopers moved away to the right of the line. At first his advance was not opposed, but after occupying a Kaffir kraal the enemy attempted to outflank him, and a heavy and determined engagement ensued. The armoured train at this juncture was quite unable to assist FitzClarence, as the enemy were attacking his front and still trying to turn his flank, so that the crew of the train were unable to fire for fear of hitting our own men.

Captain FitzClarence was then ordered to retire on Mefeking, but he sent to the train (which formed a sort of base) to say that being hampered with his wounded he could not return without reinforcements. Captain Lord Charles Bentinck was ordered to take his squadron and endeavour to disengage FitzClarence. Meanwhile, our men were behaving splendidly, and pressing the Dutch hard. As a result of this, the enemy abandoned their position a little before midday, thus allowing FitzClarence, who was unquestionably outnumbered, to commence a retreat in good order.—*London and China Express*.

BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY IN CHINA.

A Reuter's representative has had an interview with a British official who has just returned from the Far East, having visited, among other places, Port Arthur, Tai-ien-wan, Kiao-chau and Wei-hai-wei. He said:

"At Port Arthur there is scarcely a square yard of ground on which natives are not at work. There is not a merchant in the place, there being, in fact, no room for commercial buildings. There are a few small and insignificant stores, but the Russians do not encourage trade at Port Arthur. They intend to make Ta-ien-wan forty miles distant on the New-chwang side—the commercial port of Port Arthur. This place is open all the winter and is designated as the commercial terminus of the Russian railway. The way the Russians are working is remarkable. The chief engineer told me that within two years he could provide me with a railway ticket from Paris to Port Arthur direct. I was also told that every facility would be given to merchants of all nationalities to settle at Ta-ien-wan, but that there was no room and no field for merchants at Port Arthur. The flower of the Russian army, from officers downwards, is undoubtedly in Manchuria. Regarding Ta-ien-wan, the officials at Port Arthur quite consider that international trade would be impossible there under the present Russian restrictions, and I was told that the whole question was to be reconsidered. As a matter of fact, Russian activity at Port Arthur is proving a great stimulus to British trade, as a large amount of material is being obtained from British houses and taken out by British ships."

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opened to the public and commercial uses at a reasonable rate would afford facilities for the

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Foreign governments which would be effected by this project—notably Russia, Japan and Great Britain—are beginning to show some concern over it and it is understood that the Government has been soundly of late from several foreign quarters to learn what its plans are.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Burometer 30.81

Thermometer 62.4

Humidity 64

Rainfall 0.985

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

Clouds On date at 10 a.m. 1 p.m.

Barometer 30.24 30.16

Temperature 65 60

Humidity 41 73

Rainfall —

TO-DAY.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1852—St. Francis Xavier died at Sanchuan.

1865—Battle of Austerlitz.

1849—Queen Adelaide died.

1852—Louis Napoleon created Emperor of France.

1875—Return of Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy to Hongkong from England.

1896—Dr. Jameson released on account of ill-health.

1898—Sic patients burn to death at Leprosy Hospital at Tokio.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 3rd December, 1899.

Chinese—1st of 12th moon of 25th year of K'wang-shu.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 23min.

High water—Morning 6hr. 53min.

Afternoon 7hr. 45min.

Low water—Morning 2hr. 37min.

Afternoon 3hr. 20min.

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ANNIVERSARIES.

Intimations.

"CLAYMORE."

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

1247a]

PETER SY'S WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.
THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for
SPRUCE, DYSENTRY, DIARRHUEA, HEMORRHAGE and ULCERATION
of the BOWELS.

Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.

Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale

by

THE PETER SY'S COMPANY,

(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),

9, Old China Street,

Shanghai.

12th October, 1898.

[1242]

PHOTOGRAPHIC
PLATES, PAPERS, FILMS, CHEMICALS, KODAKS, CAMERAS,
&c., &c., &c.

Coast Port Orders Executed.

ACHEE & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE, 47, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[1239]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

**MELLIN'S
FOOD**
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes, 45, 60, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World: Proprietors: The Lincoln and Mid-Ind. Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

[159]

TUITION IN DANCING.

M. R. A. HAHN'S DANCING CLASSES will re-commence on the 1st November next.

Intending Pupils are respectfully requested to send their Applications early in order that Time and Terms may be arranged.

A. HAHN,

No. 10, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1899.

[1330a]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCKAT
REASONABLE PRICES,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1896.

[10]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.JEYES
FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

DISINFECTANT

SAFETY SOFT
SOAP.AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

[11]

NOTICE.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated
CLEMENT, HUMBERT and GLADIATOR Co., Ltd.,

DUNLOP TYRES' BICYCLES - PRICE, \$16.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality A... \$16

Quality B... \$12

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Walson's Building.

21, 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,

35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA

and

26, DIVISION STREET, KORE.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1898.

[142]

NOTICE.

NIGHT SCHOOL for EUROPEANS, by an

EX-SCHOOLMASTER.

Terms moderate, for Particulars apply

c/o This Office.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1899.

[1048a]

NOTICE.

STOCKBROKERS' TELEGRAM CODE,

Cloth, 492 pp.—\$50: Postage Extra.

Approval.

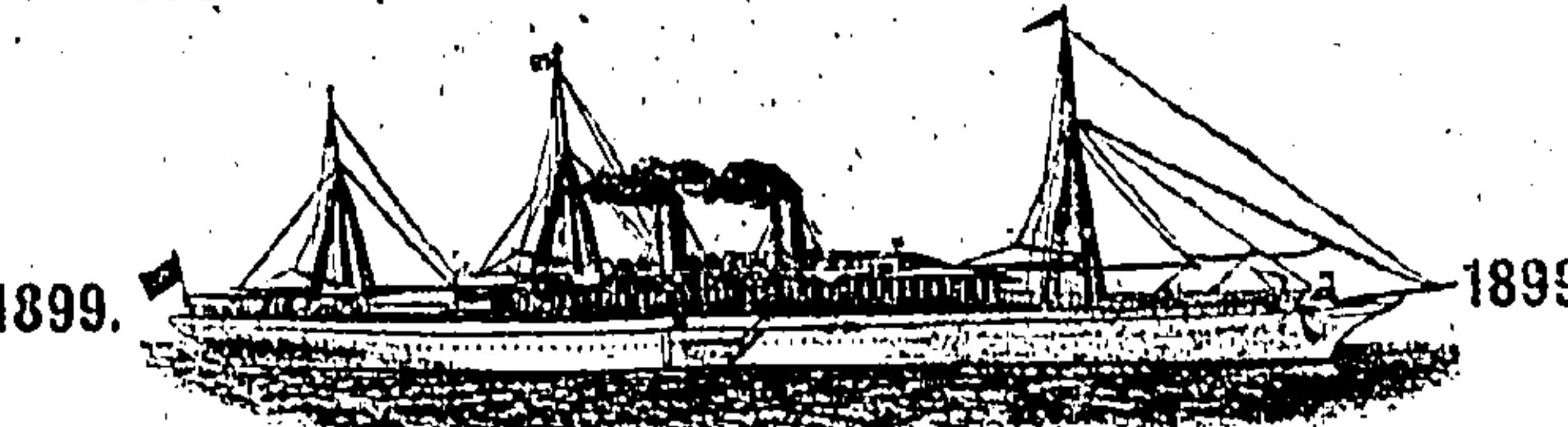
"CODE."

c/o Office of This Paper.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1899.

[1468a]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1899. 1899.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., 1899.
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., 1900.
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb., 1900.

THE magnificient Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific Journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the HALATIN TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Fetter's Street.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1899.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH
THE ATCHESON, TOPEKA & SANTA
FE RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN Ports, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Lady Joicey ... 3,191 | about Dec. 4
Stratyley ... 5,023 | about Dec. 15
Carlide City ... 3,002 | about Dec. 31

THE Steamship

"CLAYDE" Captain C. T. Denny, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 9th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silks and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, Hongkong, 27th November, 1899.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
AND EUROPE;VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolul)

Saturday, 9th Dec., at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolul)

Wednesday, 3rd Jan., 1900, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolul)

Saturday, 27th Jan., 1900, at Noon.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 9th December, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolul, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

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Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central, and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined for points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1899.

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TOSA MARU	{ YOKOHAMA (DIRECT) ...	THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
H. Fraser		
HAKATA MARU	{ MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID...	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
F. L. Sommer		
KAGOSHIMA MARU	{ KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.

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THE HOUSE WITH ONE LIGHT,

BY

EVELYN EVERETT GREEN,
(Author of "Flit Tree Farm," "Two Enthusiasts," etc., etc.)

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"No, Miss, there's nobody lives there now. It's all shut up—which seems a pity for a fine house like that. But old Squire, he's bit queer in his head; and if he chooses to shut up the Hall and live in a bit of a cottage with two old servants—why nobody can stop him, you see."

"Is he mad, then? I didn't know you had a Squire here?"

"O yes—old Squire Hardcastle. We've had Hardcastles here as long as anybody can remember; but it seems as though this one would be the last," and the woman sighed as though sorry about something.

"Is there a story about them?" I asked, for it was a wet evening and I had not many books, I was rather glad of a bit of gossip with my land-lady, who was a pleasant soul of the sort one only meets rarely now-a-days. "Get another cup, and I'll pour you out a cup of tea with me, and you shall tell me the story to pass the time."

"Well, Miss," began Mrs. Muffler, when this arrangement had been carried out to our mutual satisfaction, "I don't know that it'll sound much to you, coming from London and furrin parts and hearing so many odd things; but we countryfolks thinks a deal of what happens hereabouts. Squire Hardcastle was always a bit of a miser, and he never kept open house as his fathers had done, and they do say he and his wife had scenes together, and that she pined out of chagrin and vexation. However, I don't know if that's true. But, at least, she died when Master Geoffrey was twelve years old; and after that things were meanner than ever, and the poor lad had a sad time of it when he came home for his holidays. His father did send him to school, and he got to college too, for he took a scholarship, and the old man seemed as though he couldn't forbear to let him use it, even though he did have to help him with an allowance—which folks said was very miserable and mean, for a man in Master Geoffrey's position. However, he did well at college, and we were all fond of him here; but he came less and less; till one time when he had done his course, and wanted his father to do something for him—we don't quite know what; but any rate the old Squire wouldn't do it, and there was a dreadful quarrel over it, folks say."

"Was that before the Hall was shut up?"

"Yes, just before. Old Squire was living in one wing then with the same queer old pair of servants as he's got still. They are as near in their ways as he, and suited him. Well, Master Geoffrey, he came home, and there was a great quarrel about something—everybody says it was money—and then he went away next day in hot anger, and the old Squire shut up the Hall and went to live at one of his lodges, and there he's lived ever since, letting everything go to rack and ruin, and folks say it's just to spite Mr. Geoffrey, who will have to come into it by and by, as it's all entailed; but they say the old man buries all the money he saves year by year, so that his son shall never have it, and they say the old man and woman know where it is and will get it all when he's gone."

"What's that odd story?" I said, "and where is Mr. Geoffrey gone? and what is he doing?"

"That's what nobody knows, Miss. Mr. Geoffrey was top much away to make friends hereabouts, and when he went, there wasn't anybody to tell us about him. They say he went to furri parts, and that he had brains enough to get on anywhere. I'm sure I hope he has. It's a crying shame, as we all do say, that a fine promising young man and an only son should be driven from home and made to earn his own living, with this fine property going to pieces for want of somebody to see after it. But when you've got a half-tracked old miser to deal with, what are you to do?"

"And nobody lives in the Hall?—not even a caretaker?"

"No, Miss, not soul. Old Squire won't have it. He's got all the keys himself, and not a soul is allowed in. It's one of his crazes. He won't let a creature cross the threshold, and all the doors and windows are barred or boarded up like, as if it was a prison."

Now, the reason why I was curious about the deserted old Hall was that my bedroom window looked straight across at it. Trees shut it in to a very great extent—so much so that I had only realised quite lately that there was any house there at all; but through a small gap between two limbs of a giant oak, a shaft of light came streaming right by night, straight across from that lonely house to my window—the only one it so chanced which looked out that way. I had seen it first by chance, drawing up my blind to admire the effect of the moonlight on the trees; and since then the strength and brilliance of the light had prompted me to look for it regularly. It must come from some very powerful lamp I decided, and I was curious to know the meaning of that solitary light. I had discovered by day the neglected-looking old house with its many closed windows; but I was not prepared to hear that it was altogether shut up and deserted.

That night the rain ceased, and I announced my intention of going out for a moonlight stroll. I was five and twenty, and considered that I was quite able to take care of myself. I was almost alone in the world, and had a sufficient, although not a large, fortune. I lived in London for the most part in pleasant rooms of my own; but from time to time I enjoyed burying myself completely for a few weeks in some quiet country place like Eastbury, and seeing nobody of my own class during the whole of that time. Some people called me eccentric, but I don't know that I was. I was like many other women, lonely rather from choice than necessity. I might have changed my lot more than once, and have either married, or found congenial companionship with nice women of my acquaintance, but I had never made up my mind to the sacrifice of my independence. The memory of a certain brief episode in my life a few years back always deterred me. If he had asked me—perhaps I would have yielded. But our meeting was brief, a sudden breaking-up of plans separated us without a farewell. I believed the page closed for ever, but somehow its memory hindered me from opening any other.

I knew the old man. He lived at the Lodge, and to-night I had just heard that he was servant to the old miser who owned the Hall itself. I supposed he was hiding away some treasure chest of his master's, and was rather surprised that the miser should entrust this task to any hired person. However, it was no business of mine, and my heart was so full of Mrs. Castleton that I could think of nothing else.

The house dog followed me; I instructed my landlady not to wait up. I had been cooped up all day, and a long moonlight walk had attractions for me. I started off at a good pace, and soon left the village far behind.

As I returned some hours later my thoughts had strayed back, I know not how, or why, to that little hotel at Eastbury, and my friendship with Mr. Castleton there. I remembered how bright everything had looked to me then, in a state of the greatest excitement.

"O, Miss!" she cried. "What do you think has happened last night? The most awful thing. Poor old Squire was murdered in his bed at twelve o'clock—just when old Mills had gone out to look for the dog which was missing—and folks say there's no manner of doubt but that it was his own son who did it for it seems that Master Geoffrey has been hiding

away these two weeks past up at the old Hall, and last night he murdered his father in his bed, and took the money chest off with him and has hid it nobody knows where."

A sudden thrill ran through me like a powerful electric shock. I sat down to the table and asked my landlady to tell me more details. She was only too happy to comply.

"It's an awful thing, Miss. I heard all about it from Robbins, who got it straight from the policeman. Old Mills came running to him on half-past twelve last night, to say he'd found the old man murdered in his bed. It seems he had been in to look to his master at a quarter before twelve, because he rang his bell sharp like. The dog wasn't in the house, and he always slept in the old man's room by the box which folks suppose held his money, and the Squire wouldn't rest without him, and sent Mills out after him. He says he was hunting about, may be the best part of half-an-hour, but couldn't find the creature anywhere. Then he goes back—and finds the old Squire lying in the bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, unable to see. Off he sets for the police; Mr. Geoffrey is hanging about the place, because he's seen him more than once. He believed he was hiding somewhere up at the Hall; and that he'd decoyed the dog away on purpose, and was watching his chance to get in and kill the old man. That's what he said, and the policeman went straight to the Hall, and there was Mr. Geoffrey, sure enough, in a queer place he used to be fond of when he lived at home, when they called a laboratory, or something of that sort—and there were queer red stains on his hands, and he seemed put about at being found, and was that upset when he heard his father was killed that all was surely done it, and wanted Mills to have the blame. So the crowner's to come to-morrow, and he'll be committed for trial as sure as eggs are eggs. O to think as Mr. Geoffrey we thought so much on, should end his days on the gallows," and Mrs. Muffler fairly wept in her mingling of sorrow, excitement, and horror.

I felt that my face was very pale. But I pretended to be busy with my breakfast as I asked:

"What does Mr. Geoffrey say about himself?"

"O, Miss, I don't hardly know—I'm afraid all's not well with Mr. Geoffrey. When folks are changing their names and calling themselves different like, and living in furrin parts, one never knows where you have them. He's called himself Mr. Castleton these many years, and folks do say that he's a professor or something; but it don't seem right to go on so. But I must get to the inquest and hear it all. I never thought to hear Mr. Geoffrey committed to take his trial for his life."

If Mrs. Muffler felt she must go—she must go—I did the same. I knew that come what might I must hear the evidence, for if the story I had heard was correctly reported, I, and I alone, might have the power of saving an innocent man from a awful charge. I feared to ask too many questions lest I should hear after all that the murderer had been committed earlier in the night, and my evidence might go for nothing; but I pressed into the room by Mrs. Muffler's side, "closely veiled, when it was known that proceedings were about to be commenced"; and when I saw Mr. Castleton standing calm and pale very near to two sturdy representatives of local justice. I felt my heart give such a leap that I was afraid it would be heard all over the room.

The coroner took his seat. The jury, who had viewed the corpse previously, were sworn, and proceedings commenced.

The evidence of the doctor was taken first, who affirmed that death had been caused by the infliction of a wound in the throat, and that it was his opinion the wound could not have been self-inflicted.

The policeman testified to the finding of the body in the condition described by the medical man; and then Mills was called for his statement. It was in substance just what Mrs. Muffler had told me, and he was perfectly clear as to the time, as was also his old wife. The master had gone to bed at half-past eleven, but had missed the dog last thing. He had rung his bell and then got into bed. Both the old servants answered the summons, and both saw him alive shortly before midnight. Then the man had gone to seek the dog, and the old woman had retired to bed. She knew nothing of the awful deed done till after the arrival of the policeman, as her husband had not stayed to call her up when he discovered what had happened. Then came evidence as to the proximity of Geoffrey to the lodge. Mills declared he had seen him hanging about that very evening, and that he was almost certain he saw him looking over the hedge as he went out after the dog. He would not swear it positively, because the light was fitful, and the face disappeared so quickly; but he was almost sure of it.

Another terrible piece of evidence against the accused was that a bloody razor had been found in the grounds of the old Hall that very morning, thrown away behind some bushes. Little scraps of evidence given by one and another all pointed to the fact that Geoffrey knew his father's miserly habits, that there was a bitter quarrel between the two men, that he would come into a fine inheritance upon his father's death, that—

But I could not listen longer. It was growing more than flesh and blood could bear. I rose up in my seat, and said—

"I have some evidence to give. May I be sworn?"

There was a sudden, quick exclamation, in a voice I knew to be Geoffrey's, but I dared not look at him. I took the required oath, and told my story, which the reader knows. I could see by the absorbed interest on all faces, could tell by the intense flush within the room, what an impression this was making. I was asked several searching questions, especially as to the time of the occurrence—I could actually swear that I had been watching the movements of Geoffrey Hardcastle for some minutes when the church-clock struck twelve? Was I certain of the identity of the old man I had seen with that of Mills the servant, whose evidence I had heard? In fact I was cross questioned with some sharpness, but my story was so simple that there was no fear of my being confused or contradicting myself.

At last I was told I might sit down, and an order was given to the two policemen to go and look in the place I had described for the iron-bound box, and for the wheelbarrow, or traces of it. Whilst the men were gone we all kept our seats and waited in breathless expectancy. The time seemed long, but it was not really so, before the men came back wheeling the chest, in the very barrow in which old Mills had borne it to its hiding place. My story was verified in one particular. The coroner was satisfied on all points. Geoffrey stood a free man, cleared from all shadow of suspicion. The old man Mills was committed to stand his trial, and flinging up his hands in an agony of remorse and terror, openly confessed his sin.

Leaving the stifling room, and thankful to be free of the scene still going on there, I stole away into the calm summer evening—to find Mr. Castleton—Geoffrey—beside me.

"Maud," he said in a strange choked voice, "is this how we meet again? How can I thank you for what you have done for me to-day?"

"O don't thank me," I cried with something almost like a sob, for I was terribly unwell

by all I had gone through. "It would have killed me if—I—O how can I say it?"

He suddenly gathered me into his arms, and I lay still in his embrace, a great hush falling upon us.

"We belonged to each other, I think, from the very first—I at least felt it. Now you are mine altogether, my darling. You have given me back my life—and now that life must be always yours. We will let nothing part us any more."

"O Geoffrey!" I cried, "O Geoffrey!" It was all I could find to say, but it was enough. He held me close to his faithful heart, and our lips met in the first kiss.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

SIR WILLIAM PENN SYMONS.

A STRIKING PERSONALITY.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

While we are elated with the brilliant victory of the battle of Glencoe, we all must be bound down in sorrow at the news of the terrible cost.

Natal, the cockpit of South Africa, has seen

another shocking sacrifice of human life.

The mortality amongst officers is too horrifying to contemplate,

and the long list of dead and wounded must bring keen sorrow to us.

First amongst those slain is General Sir

Penn Symons, the leader of Friday's fight,

a great and gallant soldier, and a man in whom

we in India have especial interest.

The fact that the dead General is the brother of two well

known Bombay gentlemen, Mr. J. Lytton

Symons, and Mr. Hugh Symons, brings the

calamity close to our door and gives us additional

material cause for sorrow.

Up to the arrival of Sir George White at

Durban, General Symons was in supreme control

at Natal, and the burden of responsibility

rested on his shoulders at a most anxious

and trying time, when the forces were vastly

inadequate and when the Young Boer party might

have precipitated hostilities at any moment.

The arrival of the troops from India availed

that danger and General White had the satisfac-

tion of taking over a command which was not

in such a serious condition as that in which his

predecessor had it.

General Symons reverted to second in

command. His personality was of a very

striking kind. When he led Friday's brilliant

infantry charge he was no longer in his

first youth; adverse chances had long

retarded his advancement, and he had only

attained the grade he held at the late age of

forty. Yet, to look at him, he might have

been taken for not more than forty. He

exhibited none of the characteristics of the

veteran nearing the finish of his career. It had

been a varied and eventful career moreover;

his life was spent amid stirring scenes in all

climates all over the world. Yet this trying

service left him little outward mark upon the man.

Symons might have had the gift of perennial

youth.

He possessed all its physical attributes;

a trim, light, well-built, active figure, about the

middle-height; a face bright but hard-bitten;

eyes keen and piercing; dark hair and moustache still untouched with grey. A quick decisive

speech, brisk, alert, air, strong self-reliant ways

showed the masterful spirit. General Symons

had great natural aptitudes for the command

of men; yet he never intruded his authority; he

did not perpetually worry his horses, his powerful

influence over subordinates was exercised

quietly, unostentatiously; he lead rather than

drove, and although his hand was firm, he was

very patient and forbearing, ever considerate

to all shortcomings, full always of kindly

encouragement to renewed endeavour.

